

Sole Agents
For . .
Standard
Patterns.

L. S. Ayres & Co.

Indiana's Greatest Distributors of Dry Goods

Mail Orders
Given . .
Careful
Attention

For House and Home...

The question of personal adornment drops, to-day, into the shadow of an equally important discussion—home beautifying. House cleaning time is upon you with its perplexities, its vexations and—its rewards. You enjoy the result but you dread the ordeal. That's where you'll profit by knowing the scope of this store's facilities. Our whole third floor is given over to the promulgation of the home beautiful. We reupholster time-torn furniture; we frame pictures and mirrors, or regild; we repair rugs or supply new ones; we make shades and curtains; we place at your disposal decorative merchandise garnered from the producers of two hemispheres. This week's offerings are bristling with saving values . . .

Art Values, Extraordinary

The fruitage of wide-awake methods and an accurate knowledge of art as art, and art on a commercial basis.

Rugs and Draperies

Good judgment guided by taste and experience bring you what you want for the least possible price.

New Statuary

The greatest variety we have ever shown and the most artistic. Many new and old subjects, and not a few in fauça finish, although old ivory is the one most general. Here are a few of the subjects and prices:

Large bas-reliefs, "The East Wind," Night and Morning, after Thorwaldsen, each . . . 49c
Eight-inch busts of Diana, Venus de Milo, Hermes, Shakespeare, Longfellow, Dickens, Lincoln, Mozart, Beethoven, Dante and French Girl . . . 15c
Handsome 9-inch busts of Apollo and Diana, each . . . 25c
Twelve-inch busts of Washington, Lincoln, Byron, Shakespeare, Liszt, Mozart, Beethoven, Wagner, etc., regular 50c busts . . . 29c
Busts 12 to 15 inches high, of Diana, Apollo, Hermes, Venus de Milo, Ajax, Napoleon, Shakespeare, French Girl, etc., dollar kind . . . 49c
Monk-head Match Safes, in several styles of faces, dark finished . . . 10c
Skull Match Safes . . . 10c
Angel Heads, after Reynolds's famous painting, single, 5c; double . . . 10c
Three on a slab, 4 1/2 by 8 inches . . . 15c
Large figure of Venus at Bath, 11 1/2 size . . . 65c

Photograph Frames

Five hundred of them ready for Monday morning, made in our own factory, from well-finished silver, gilt, green and black moldings, with assorted color mats. They measure 8 by 10 inches and have metal corners, good glass and have openings either square or oval, unequaled value at . . . 19c

Two hundred Oval Cabinet and Card-size Frames, of gold-plated metal, fitted with glass and easel back, worth double our price . . . 19c

Dust-Proof Frames

A new invention, patented this year—perfect protection for the picture, yet very simple.

Our showing, the first in the city, embraces many sizes and designs of gold plate and gun metal—

Card sizes . . . 39c and 23c

Larger ones . . . 59c, 45c and 39c

Frames to Order

Our framing factory is one of the most convenient and most perfectly appointed in the State. Skillful workmen, labor-saving machinery and a thousand styles of moldings leave no doubt of absolute satisfaction, whatever the size or peculiarity of an order.

Many frames are already made up, but it is better to bring along your picture. We'll frame it in a jiffy, and for less than you'd expect.

Sichel's New Madonna

A new print, in colors, of this beautiful painting, mounted on green poster board, can be used without framing, large size, 24 by 30 inches, special price . . . 29c

The same, framed in Florentine design, gold burnished gilt frame, with continuous corners, extra value at . . . \$2.00

Smyrna Rugs

New spring patterns in Bromley, Royal and Imperial weaves, a wide range for choice.

Smyrna Mats . . . 83c
Small Smyrna Rugs, 1 1/2 kind . . . \$1.10
Smyrnas, 26 by 56 inches . . . \$1.35
36 by 72-inch sizes . . . \$4.05
Carpet Smyrnas, 6 by 9 feet, worth \$1.50, at . . . \$8.65
Smyrna Carpets, 7 1/2 by 10 1/2 feet, regularly sold at \$14.50, choice . . . \$11.25
\$7.50 Smyrna Carpets, 9 by 12 feet . . . \$29.50

Oriental Rugs

Suggestive values from a stock that boasts of hundreds just as inviting.

Genuine Persian Rugs . . . \$7.25
Shirvan Prayer Rugs . . . \$10.00
Silky Kazaks . . . \$12.00
Cashmere Rugs . . . \$20.00
Antique Persians . . . \$25.00

Velvet Rugs

Small sizes are offered in a wealth of pretty patterns and at quite as seductive prices as these few mentioned carpet sizes.

Twelve Axminster Carpets, 9 by 12 feet, regularly worth \$27.50, at . . . \$22.50
Fifteen Wilton Velvet Carpets, 9 by 12 feet, worth \$37.50 and \$39.50, at . . . \$31.50
Seventeen Wilton Velvet Carpets, 9 by 12 feet, usually priced \$39.50 and \$42.50, at . . . \$33.50

Draperies

Many pretty stuffs appropriate for couch covers and curtain portieres have been secured in fine Oriental designs. They are priced less than usual.

65c, 75c and 85c a yard.

Ruffled Curtains

Two hundred pairs of regular \$1 Curtains at . . . 69c
Sixty pairs of the \$1.25 grade and 15 pairs of \$1.35 ones at . . . \$4c
One hundred and seventy-five pairs of these regularly \$1.50 a pair—all kinds of striped effects, choice . . . 99c
Others of still finer qualities will be found equal bargains at \$1.68, \$1.75, \$2.50 and up to \$6.50 for gems of daintiness.

Irish Point--Brussels

Twenty-five pairs of \$4.75 Brussels Nets at . . . \$3.60
Twenty pairs of \$5 Irish Points at . . . \$3.60
Forty-eight pairs of \$6.50 Brussels Nets at . . . \$3.96
Twenty-four pairs of \$6.50 Irish Points at . . . \$4.50
Twenty pairs of \$7.50 Irish Points at . . . \$5.00
Twenty-one pairs of \$9 Irish Points at . . . \$6.50
Nine pairs of \$12 Irish Points at . . . \$8.50

Other Curtains

\$8 quality of Battenburg Brussels and Irish Point . . . \$5.00
\$15 Cashbans, Cluny and Point Duche . . . \$9.00
\$20 Renaissance, Arabian and Cashban Curtains at . . . \$12.00
\$25 Battenburg, Brussels and Arabian Laces at . . . \$15.00

Mattings

Buy them Monday at just about wholesale cost. Twenty-two different patterns are offered—about one hundred bolts in all.

4 designs of 15c Matting at . . . 12c
5 designs of 20c Matting at . . . 14c
2 designs of 25c Matting at . . . 16c
4 designs of 30c Matting at . . . 20c
3 designs of 35c Matting at . . . 22c
3 designs of 38c Matting at . . . 24c

Burlaps

For draperies and upholstery, plain and figured, all colors . . . 25c

Art Denims

A fine assortment of the 40c designs, a yard . . . 28c

HOLY WEEK IN SPAIN

CEREMONIALS MORE MAGNIFICENT THAN THOSE OF ROME.

Quaint as the Miracle Plays of the Middle Ages—Alteration in the Old Caliph.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

CORDOVA, Spain, March 10.—When this letter reaches Indianapolis we shall be in the very thick of holy week, which is celebrated nowhere on the globe as in Spain, with ceremonies indescribably stately and magnificent, yet fantastic as the passion plays of Ober-Ammergau. Year by year, as the country grows poorer, these ceremonies increase in splendor, while retaining all the quaintness of the miracle plays of the middle ages, attracting thousands of visitors from all parts of Europe. Fairly packed in Seville is Rome itself outdone in the pomp and magnificence of the great annual celebration, and as that gayest, as well as most religious, city of Spain is only three hours' railway ride from Cordova we shall doubtless join the crowd of pilgrims to witness the show.

In every town and city of Spain great preparations are made in advance for holy week, and all the people of the rural districts flock to the nearest centers of population—whole families together camping in the streets and making a picnic of it, if they have not friends to visit, or money to patronize the fairs. All the streets are swept and garnished, houses newly white-washed and draped in black, and every smallest detail of the awful tragedy of twenty centuries ago is set forth so realistically as to make a deep impression on the most irreverent beholder. In many places the full "Passion Play" is enacted out of doors, day after day, by the people, including the pursuit and capture of Jesus, by men mounted on donkeys, impersonating Roman soldiers; his imprisonment, trial, condemnation and crucifixion; and afterward the hanging or burning of Judas. The principal characters represented by willing citizens, eked out by effigies in the death scenes.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE PAGEANT. The church, however, takes little active part in these out-of-door performances until the great climax of Corpus Christi, with its solemn "pasos," intended to typify the mournful throng that once passed the Via Dolorosa on its way to Calvary. Every church in Spain has its Cordofra, or religious brotherhood, appointed as body guards to the patron saint, whose life-size wooden statue stands above the high altar. It is also the duty of the Cordofra to superintend the pasos and to see that no "hitch" occurs in the performance. Every church has its collection of images, besides the Saviors, virgins and saints in their respective niches, which are kept stowed away for these occasions. Some of them are of great antiquity and properly venerated as the miraculous cures they are believed to have wrought, and all are brought forth, decked in their richest robes, for Corpus Christi.

Beforehand, workmen have put up awnings over the streets and squares along which the processions will pass, chairs for spectators are set thickly all along the way and every over-looking window and balcony is decorated with garlands of flowers and filled with ladies. Many of the balconies are gaily draped with crimson velvet, or spangled tulle, like opera-boxes, and everybody is provided with flowers to cast before the sacred images. As there are upwards of a hundred churches in Seville, and each has its especial peso, all meeting at last in the cathedral, processions are constant from dawn till far into the night. The advance guard of each peso is always "the Nazarenes," as they are called—the Cordofra of the church, wearing dominoes, terminating in a high-pointed cap, and rope girdles. Their robes are scarlet, purple, black and white, with long trains, crimped and beuffled, which they manage with the gracefulness one might expect, and each carries a lighted candle nearly a yard long. Next come companies of Roman soldiers, horse and foot, whose shining armor (although made of discarded kerosene cans) and waving plumes add much to the brilliancy of the pageant. Then come the images, upon a black-painted platform, borne upon the shoulders of men and surrounded by priests and ecclesiastical orders. The ornaments of the images are of the richest and most expensive description, crowns of solid gold, rings upon every wooden finger, necklaces and bracelets of diamonds and rubies, jeweled brooches wherever a pin can be stuck; the shoulders of each covered with a velvet cloak glittering with gems and stiff with gold embroidery, worth itself a princely fortune. In the midst of this bejeweled company of saints stands the forlorn figure of our Savior, falling under the weight of the cross, his suffering face, streaked with blood, doubly painful by contrast with the gaudy trappings of the others. Immediately in front of the platform walks a bevy of little girls, supposed to be costumed as angels in very short dresses of spangled tulle, scattering flowers in the roadway. A band or two of music accompanies each procession, and the rear is brought up by a mighty following of the populace. All along the line of march soldiers are posted in double rows to preserve order, and the stirring music of military bands, the blaze of innumerable candles, the gorgeous paraphernalia and intense enthusiasm of the people combine to render the scene one never to be forgotten. Ludicrous though some of its features may be, it is a spectacle to be witnessed with awe and reverence on account of the deep religious fervor of the multitude, thousands falling upon their knees at the approach of the procession, prayers upon their lips and tears streaming from their eyes.

As the platform, laden with images, is very heavy, it is impossible to carry it more than a block or two without stopping to rest. During each halt the choristers cast a hymn, and when it is concluded the bearers raise the platform again to the shoulders of the saints bumping heads and jostling one another, and the procession resumes its weary march. Arrived at last at the cathedral, the paso adorns the host, which is deposited in a splendid silver monstrance, standing in "the monument." The latter is a tall wooden temple, made in sections, painted white and gilded. It is 120 feet high by 50 feet square at the base, adorned with gigantic statues of the patriarchs and apostles, and illuminated by two hundred silver lamps and a thousand waxen tapers.

THE SACRED BALLET.

More singular than all the rest is the sacred ballet that is danced by chorists twice every year in the cathedral in celebration of Corpus Christi and the immaculate Conception. A group of beautiful boys, in plumed hats and costumes of the time of Philip II—red and white for Corpus Christi, blue and white for the Virgin—execute various simple evolutions in front of the high altar, much as David may have danced before the ark. They sing an anthem which sounds like a hymn, and are accompanied by flutes and violins, and at certain stages in the dance the boys use castanets. Certainly there is plenty of scriptural precedent for religious dancing; but it must be confessed that the castanets—so intimately associated with worldly gaiety—do sound decidedly out of place in a dim and echoing cathedral. But, after all, is not that merely a matter of prejudice and the imagination? If one musical instrument is acceptable to the Lord, why not another, and who shall say whether He is better pleased with drum or viol, flute or mandolin or the primeval pipes of Pan, from which the organ was evolved? Only upon this one august occasion of the year does the Seville Cathedral permit all its fabulous riches to be exhibited, and the dazzling display is worth coming far to see. The pillars and walls are hung with crimson brocade, embroidered with gold, whose gorgeous folds relieve the twilight of the interior, which is still further deepened during Holy Week by the black drapery that veils the stained glass windows. There are eighty of those superb windows, each a triumph of art wrought by a master hand, and they cost \$10,000 apiece at the present value in Spanish money. The "monument," with its jeweled lamps and candles, is erected only for this occasion, and the monstrance placed within it; and in front of it stands the tenebrous enormous bronze candlestick, twenty feet high, carrying a candle that contains half a ton of wax. Masses are continuous in the various chapels, and the music of the service, comprising the best compositions of Handel and Mozart, chanted by hundreds of trained voices, accompanied by the thundering peals of two of the finest organs in the world, is indescribably solemn and impressive.

On the afternoon of Holy Thursday occurs another strange ceremonial called the washing of the feet. The archbishop, in all the glory of his purple robes and snowy mitre, with the archbishopal insignia—the crozier and double cross—borne before him, enters the choir, where twelve men with bare feet sit awaiting his arrival. His Excellency proceeds at once to business, kneeling down before the first man in the row and washing his feet, then moving along on his knees to the next and performing the same duty till all have been similarly treated. It is considered a most distinguished honor to be given a place among "the twelve," and large sums of money are bestowed upon the church in the way of alms to secure it.

BULL FIGHTS FOLLOW PRAYERS.

After the prayers and penances of Holy Week, the rigorous fasting of Good Friday, the chanting of the Miserere and the excitement of the paso the joyous festival of Easter comes as a powerful reaction. Not only does Spain lift up her voice, in common with all Christendom, in Deo Deum and anthems to celebrate the resurrection of our Lord, but she goes a trifle further than most countries and gives characteristic expression to her rejoicing in a grand bull fight. On Easter Sunday the first bull fight of the season takes place, from which time on there are performances every Sunday afternoon throughout the summer.

In this poverty-stricken, dilapidated, gray old Cordova, with less than 40,000 inhabitants and discouraged inhabitants, it is hard to recognize the splendid capital of the Caliphs—the Saracen Athens, whose population once reached a round million. If the Moslem chroniclers are to be believed, this city of Prince Abdurrahman, whose personal revenues amounted to sixty million dollars a year, contained six hundred mosques, eight hundred schools, eighty thousand shops, three hundred thousand houses, fifty hospitals, seven hundred inns, a library of nine hundred thousand volumes, and a thousand public baths, besides three thousand private baths of wealthy Moors along the Guadalquivir. It was the capital of the richest and most powerful, as well as the most cultured monarchy in Europe, the center of eighty large cities, three hundred towns of the second class, and innumerable villages, of which twelve hundred lay along the banks of the Guadalquivir. But even the historic river has dwindled and shrunk since that golden day, like everything else in Spain. Then it was a noble, full-tided stream, and now it is shallow and muddy river is hardly worth bridging at this point.

In Abdurrahman's time neither Rome, Damascus nor Constantinople could hold a candle to Cordova for riches and magnificence; and to this seat of learning came students from all parts of Europe, to be instructed by Arab sages in the arts and sciences, music poetry and astronomy. All those glories vanished with the turbulent Moors, who carried away with them to their own Morocco even the secret of making the once-celebrated Cordova leather; leaving behind neither trade nor manufactures and almost no life of any kind. The town of to-day impresses you as being about the drowsiest, as well as the saddest and shabbiest on earth. Its ill-paved streets, lined with crumbling cascas, whose bulging balconies almost touch overhead, are as gloomy as to perpetual twilight, and so crooked that you are warranted to lose yourself in their dirty labyrinths within three minutes after leaving the hotel, if you venture out without a guide.

FANNIE B. WARD.

A Duke's Laughable Adventure.

Stuttgart Letter, in Chicago Tribune. Duke Albrecht, his appearance in the throne of Wurtemberg, who is living temporarily at Potsdam with his family, is one of the most popular princes of Germany. A story told about him at Stuttgart has followed him to the Prussian residence city. When the duke was still single and living at Stuttgart, he was once invited to dinner one evening by the commanding general. Upon his arrival at the house he found he was expected too soon, and as the strictest punctuality is observed in such cases he decided to take a short walk.

STARVATION IN INDIA

SUFFERING CONDITION OF FIFTY MILLION BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Facts Concerning the Famine-Stricken Region—The Government Cannot Care for All.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The appeal for aid for the India famine relief fund recently issued by the Christian Herald, of New York, and the immediate and generous response from every State in the Union, has aroused wide-spread interest in the famine-stricken land of which Victoria is Empress. The receipts average more than \$4,000 a day, and \$50,000 has already been called to India and Dr. Talmage's paper, mentioned above, will at once send a flying relief with a cargo of corn for Bombay.

The Queen, or in other words, the government, is doing everything possible for the starving people, but even so, the government can take care of only one-tenth of the people in the breadless districts. Fifty million are in peril of death for want of food; of these England can feed only five million. The remaining forty-five million can be helped by other nations. And other nations, in cases of distress like this, means principally the United States. The breadless area extends over 400,000 square miles east, north and south of Bombay. Thus over nearly half of India there is famine, the sufferers from which number fully one-sixth of the whole population of the empire. The American people can at best feed but comparatively a small portion of the starving host, and to help even this much, the help of every man, woman and child in this country is needed. The chief relief measures which the British government have put in force are: First, relief works, where tens of thousands of people are employed, such as making common roads, railroad embankments, and improving the irrigation of the country. The thousands of men, women and children in these relief camps, are paid from two to four cents a day, just enough to keep body and soul together, but not enough to tempt anyone away from his legitimate work. The second chief relief measure on the part of the government, is providing kitchens, or headquarters for free supplies of food, for children and for adults who are too weak to work.

METHODS OF HELP.

Some of the practical applications of the government's principle of helping without pauperizing, are as follows: Opening of grain depots where corn is sold at cost price. This helps to feed the hungry and at the same time keeps down the price of grain. The latter fact is important, as it serves to check the avarice of the native grain dealers, bunnahs, as they are called, who, in time of famine, try to run up the price of grain to an exorbitant figure. The government practices another helpful form of relief in buying all the products of the soil of all who can work, at prices sufficient to support them, and thus keep them at their work. Thousands of handlooms are in this way kept in operation. Thus, what is known as the government famine code, is now giving employment to five million people. As many as possible of the remaining forty-five million famine sufferers, must be cared for by the government, by handlooms, and the work of distributing food purchased with the money sent from those other nations, which practically means only Americans, devolves upon missionaries. Upon the arrival of the relief ship headquarters will be established in Bombay, and trains will be dispatched to all the missionary stations in the famine area.

Not all the sufferers from the present scarcity of food are recruited from the lower castes, or from what would be known in this country as the "masses." There are those who are well-to-do, and at month's door are high caste people who a few months ago owned their own houses, lands, cattle and tools or farming implements, and were comparatively well-to-do. These people, since the beginning of the famine, have sold first one thing, then another, till to-day everything they owned is gone and they are simply fairs on the highway, drifting to the portals of other lands, and, starved, overgrown, diseased. It must be remembered also, that thousands who do not die for want of food succumb to one of the various diseases which famine breeds. Among the sufferers thousands of blind people may be seen. The eyeballs decay and are entirely consumed, leaving only ghastly cavities. Again, lack of food weakens the heart action; the body has not strength enough to send blood to the feet and hands. Thus, after losing his eyes, the sufferer's feet or hands begin to crack, to disintegrate, and death is very near.

NEED OF PROMPT AID.

Hence, prompt aid will save hundreds of thousands of human beings not only from death by starvation, but from the terrible bodily ills which starvation breeds.

From correspondents in the heart of the famine district come heartrending tales of individual sufferers. Two little girls, between four and five years of age, sat together near a cactus hedge. The poor, wretched pair were questioned, but were so reduced by hunger that they seemed not to comprehend what they wanted, where they were or who left them there. One old woman, with her four sons, two daughters-in-law and three grandchildren came a long distance, hoping to get relief; but, failing to find either work or food, and weakened by the journey, one after another died, till all were gone save the poor old woman and one grandchild. A widow was found, with two children, a girl of two years and a bright boy of six. The woman was trying to sell the little girl for two rupees, about 70 cents, saying they must all die anyway, and the price of the girl would keep life in her and the boy for yet a little while. Thousands of women are so weak for lack of food that they cannot stand, and the children around them are mere skeletons covered with skin. A mother so situated is helpless. She would deny herself and give to the children, but she has food neither for herself nor for them. A Mahomedan will give her 25 cents for her daughter. She shudders, but the girl will be fed at any rate, and her price will feed the others for several days. So the bargain is made and the girl goes away into horrible captivity. Sometimes mothers abandon their children by the roadside, hoping either that some charitable person may take pity on them, or that death may speedily end their sufferings. One little girl was taken by her mother to the edge of a pool. The mother was about to push her into the water, when the child begged her not to, but to let her go, and she would

Underwear Bargains

Select values from a stock that always presents economical advantages in white wear.

Gowns

Three styles of Gowns, of cambric and muslin, prettily trimmed with lace or embroidery, were \$1.29 and 99c, choice . . . 69c
Cambric Gowns, in empire style, trimmed in lace . . . 59c
Two styles of Cambric Gowns, with tucks and lace-trimmed ruffles . . . 49c
A beautiful Nainsook Gown, with finely tucked yoke, long and full . . . \$1.25

Chemise

Three styles of Chemise that are to be closed out quick; made with small ruffles, trimmed in embroidery ruffles, Chemise that sold at \$1.29, 99c and 59c, choice . . . 49c
They run mostly in large sizes.

Drawers

Ten dozen Muslin Drawers, made with deep ruffles of cambric and trimmed with lace . . . 19c
Two styles of Umbrella Drawers, made of fine cambric, one with double ruffles, trimmed in embroidery, the other with lace insertion and lace flounce, were 59c and 75c, Monday . . . 49c

Corset Covers

One lot, in large sizes, several styles, high and low neck . . . 19c
Another lot of odds and ends, from 50c, 60c and 80c assortments, choice . . . 39c

A White Waist

Made with hemstitched front, turn-back, hemstitched cuffs, tucked back and front, special at . . . \$1.25

Other new Waists of Madras and Percales, at . . . 98c, \$1.19, \$1.49 and \$1.98

Dress Stuffs

Popular weaves that are liberally displayed at our colored goods counters. Some you'll see nowhere else, much that represents a decided saving for readers of this column.

English Mohair Brilliantines and Sicilians in such colors as gray, brown, red, green, cadet and wine, a yard . . . \$1 and 50c

French Worsted, in Brunella, Biond and Whipped weaves, standard and pastel colorings, 44 inches wide, a yard . . . \$1.50 and \$1.25

Lansdowne, in all wanted tints, for street or evening wear, a yard . . . \$1.25

Gray Homespuns, for skirts and tailored colorings, a yard . . . \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1 and 85c

A new case of silk-striped American Challies, a yard . . . 35c

French Challies, in many new designs, have arrived within the last few days, priced . . . 50c and 65c

Walking Skirts

Made of double-faced cloth, odd skirts and broken assortments of \$9, \$10, \$12 and \$15 garments.

Choose, Monday, while they last, at . . . \$7.50

Wash Goods

American fabrics now bump elbows with their more aristocratic foreign neighbors. Many domestics, batistes, dimities and ducks get first showing this week.

20-Inch Printed Ducks, in striped and dotted designs, a yard . . . 12c

Fine American Dimities at . . . 18c, 15c and 12c

20-Inch Printed Batistes, in a wilderness of pretty patterns, a yard . . . 18c, 15c and 12c

All colors of those favorite Silk Organdies, dotted or plain, a yard . . . 50c

New Penangs, for shirt waists, 36 inches wide . . . 25c

26-Inch Percales, in more than two hundred new and choice designs, light and dark colors, a yard . . . 12c

For the Bed

Sheets, mattress pads and spreads for less than usual quotations.

Summer Cottage Sheets, each . . . 48c

Mattress Pads, \$4.50 kind . . . \$1.95

White Spreads, in largest size, crocheted in Marseilles patterns, hemmed ready for use . . . \$1.39

Another quality, not quite so good . . . \$1.25

Colored Spreads, for single beds, either hemmed or fringed . . . \$2.50

Colored Spreads, of excellent quality, all colors, hemmed . . . \$2.50

Fringed . . . \$3.50

Queen Quality Shoes

Those who are familiar with the degree of shoe value heretofore possible at \$3.00, are delighted with the greater excellence of Queen Quality. And they seal their approval by buying. Queen Quality looks right, wears right—is right.

40 styles, a dozen shapes, every width, AA to EE; Boots, \$3; Oxfords, \$2.50.

L. S. AYRES & CO.



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